

Name: _____

at1121exam_practice: Radicals and Squares (v0)

Question 1

Simplify the radical expressions.

$$\sqrt{28}$$

$$\sqrt{99}$$

$$\sqrt{20}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 7}}{2\sqrt{7}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3 \cdot 3 \cdot 11}}{3\sqrt{11}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 5}}{2\sqrt{5}}$$

Question 2

Find all solutions to the equation below:

$$\frac{(x-9)^2}{4} + 8 = 33$$

First, subtract 8 from both sides.

$$\frac{(x-9)^2}{4} = 25$$

Then, multiply both sides by 4.

$$(x-9)^2 = 100$$

Undo the squaring. Remember the plus-minus symbol.

$$x - 9 = \pm 10$$

Add 9 to both sides.

$$x = 9 \pm 10$$

So the two solutions are $x = 19$ and $x = -1$.

Question 3

By completing the square, find both solutions to the given equation. *You must show work for full credit!*

$$x^2 + 10x = 96$$

$$x^2 + 10x + 25 = 96 + 25$$

$$x^2 + 10x + 25 = 121$$

$$(x + 5)^2 = 121$$

$$x + 5 = \pm 11$$

$$x = -5 \pm 11$$

$$x = 6 \quad \text{or} \quad x = -16$$

Question 4

A quadratic polynomial function is shown below in standard form.

$$y = 3x^2 + 24x + 39$$

Express the function in **vertex form** and identify the **location** of the vertex.

From the first two terms, factor out 3 .

$$y = 3(x^2 + 8x) + 39$$

We want a perfect square. Halve 8 and square the result to get 16 . Add and subtract that value inside the parentheses.

$$y = 3(x^2 + 8x + 16 - 16) + 39$$

Factor the perfect-square trinomial.

$$y = 3((x + 4)^2 - 16) + 39$$

Distribute the 3.

$$y = 3(x + 4)^2 - 48 + 39$$

Combine the constants to get **vertex form**:

$$y = 3(x + 4)^2 - 9$$

The vertex is at point $(-4, -9)$.